

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

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ONE MONTH..... 60

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire a person to represent the services of a local agent to every Post Office District in the State. Will our friends act as brokers or agents for some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

UNION CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, February 16th, 1863, on motion, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner, appointed Secretary.

After a free and full consultation, it is recommended to the Union Democracy of Kentucky, that they assemble in Convention, through their delegates, in the city of Louisville, on the 18th day of March next, and nominate suitable persons as candidates to fill the various State offices, to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention.

J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.

JOHN B. BRUNER, Secretary.

The editor of the Journal, instead of answering our article upon the improvidence of breaking up the convention, proceeds to quote from the Democrats to sustain his position now. We don't see how that will answer his purpose. If he would prove the Democrat inconsistent, it would be no great achievement. The editor of the Journal, perhaps, considers us infallible, and prefers our authority to any argument; or may be he wishes to embellish his columns with extracts from the Democrat.

We don't admit the inconsistency; but we care nothing about it if it were made out. We may give our opinion, which may be correct, that a man or an organization is disloyal; but acting on that opinion without proof, and refuting them a plain constitutional right upon suspicion, cannot be justified. No disloyal man should hold office in this State; but what is loyalty to any argument; or may be he wishes to embellish his columns with extracts from the Democrat.

Our opinion is, that some of the men in that convention were enemies of the Government, State and Federal; but the leading men denied any purpose of secession. They condemned these rebel invasions of Kentucky, and utterly repudiated these efforts to set up a Provisional Government in this State.

Now, if a convention of this sort is to be dispersed, where is this matter to end? What is to be the standard of loyalty to which all must conform, and who is to be the judge? We know the programme of this Administration at present. Is it to be the standard of loyalty to the State and those who do not refuse aid to carry it out, to be met by the bayonet? This was the case in Missouri, and is it to be repeated here? The editor of the Journal is not loyal, according to the present standard of the party that has been in power and that still controls our armes.

Suppose the editor's party denounces in convention this whole policy; and the military coincide that it is, consequently, a disloyal assembly, and disperse it; what will the editor say then?

Certainly the States would rather have had nothing than with such a condition as this hanging around their necks.

Thus, a citizen morally opposed to the institution of slavery might well disapprove of the exercise of Federal authority in this case.

The editor of the Journal has been pronounced a secession sheet by high authority in the present Administration, and the military may take it in hand to suppress it. We denounce that in advance, and the Journal would denounce, even at the risk of being inconsistent.

When we are in the midst of hostile armies we must submit to military rule; there is no help for it; but we are not in that condition; and we hope we shall have a free election under the Constitution of Kentucky. Any other sort of an election is a mere mockery. The military had well appointed a Governor and State officers, and save the trouble of voting.

In conclusion, we would say that we do not blame the military authorities themselves for many of these irregularities and wrongs. The invasions in the State, and all given by some of our people, led, of course, to summary measures, for which the rebels and their sympathizers are to blame. It was their duty to stand by the position of the State as good citizens. Thousands did not do it, and got many of their political friends into trouble.

But this pines of military necessity, whilst we admit it to be good in some cases, is a dangerous plea, and will not do in such a case as that lately occurring at Frankfort.

We fear not the success of a secession party in this State, unless aided by indefensible measures of repression, which will change the issue before the people.

We admonish the Journal that, when we give our opinion that the tendency of a party's action is toward secession, and that an enemy of the Government has no right to run for office or hold one, we do not mean that the military shall, without any proof, repress the actions of each man and each party.

We have denounced the acts of the Adminstration as aiding the rebellion, increasing its numbers and augmenting their determination; but we do not ask Hooker to go with his army and disperse the whole concern nor should we approve it. On the contrary, we should most emphatically condemn it; nor about we be inconsistent either. The ballot box is the lawful remedy, and it is better, if it be so, to use it; and we say the same of this self-styled Democratic convention. The ballot box is the place to meet them. Two-thirds of them had never been Democrats. They were our neighbor's old political friends; and our opinion is, that he is aiding their cause now before the people.

The people of this State think they are free; they intend to be anything, and will vote wrong to assert their right to do it.

Conway, from Kansas, publishes a card to show himself a Republican of the blindest stripe; but he is opposed to the Administration. Think of a man too much abolition to agree with the present Administration! He is so much abolition that he is for secession. He says the President has been controlled by the border States until lately.

The bill to organize negro regiments failed in Congress at last. The bills for compensated emancipation in the border States also failed. We are done with these monstrosities and their authors. The fourth of March is now coming; but it did come at last.

General Banks' orders at New Orleans have awakened the ire of the radicals. They say he has virtually nullified the proclamation, instead of carrying it out.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1863.

NUMBER 149.

New Books.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY. By FRANCIS HILLARD, Author of "The Law of Fairs," &c. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co.

Though we have now no bankrupt law, yet the general principles regulating bankruptcy are found in the insolvent laws of the States. The lawyer will find in this volume the principles and decisions clearly set forth.

ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS: NEWLY TRANSLATED AND EXPLAINED FROM A MISSIONARY POINT OF VIEW. By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENO, D. D., Bishop of Natal, New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch will make theologians suspicious about anything he writes on theological subjects. But this work, it seems to us, may be made a valuable help in theological studies.

HOLLY'S COUNTRY SEATS: containing Lithographic Designs for Cottages, Villas, Mansions, etc., with their accompanying outbuildings; also Country Churches, Railway Stations, etc. etc. By HENRY HUNTER HOLLY, Architect, New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This volume contains a number of beautiful designs for country houses, for the erection of which nothing is required but money enough.

Mr. Holly had the work ready for the press two years ago, but the state of the country induced him to postpone the publication. "As business," says he, "has so far become based on a war footing, the ball is kept rolling, and fortunes appear to be made even faster than in times of peace;" he therefore now publishes the work. Some of the designs are magnificent enough for Simon Cameron or General Butler.

THE SPIRITUAL POINT OF VIEW, OR THE GLASS REVERSED. An answer to Bishop Colenso. By M. MAHAN, D.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The object of this work is thus expressed by the author: "I read Bishop Colenso's book.

The party which elected Mr. Lincoln held that it was protected, except by the fugitive slave law, by the States only, and aimed to confine it to those States where it existed.

The Democrats held it to be purely local, and that the people of either States or territories had a right to establish it.

The Brockbridge party claimed, not that the Federal authority, but the people of the territory, when forming a State Constitution, could determine whether it should be established or not.

All these were maintained firmly by all parties, and consequently a State alone can settle the question.

It is too late now for any one to call it anything but a State or local institution; and it is understandable that the Federal authority, which had no authority to establish, cannot have the correlative right to destroy it.

Therefore, such a person as we have spoken of might very well say that, while he opposes slavery in the abstract, it is protected as a State right, and is therefore proof against Federal authority to destroy it. It can neither be established nor overthrown without committing a breach of States rights; and that cannot be done without the destruction of the most firm ligament that binds the States in the Union.

But it is said the President's proposition is for the States to abolish slavery themselves and be remunerated by the General Government. This is answered that there is no right granted in the Federal Constitution to purchase the slaves of the negroes, nor any right of the States to sell. Such a contract would bind neither party. The States could repudiate, at any time, the obligation, and the General Government, at any time, repudiate the debt. This branch of the subject we can, however, only discuss, as a radical Congress has just refused any remuneration to the most firm ligament that binds the States in the Union.

There is also the resolution adopted by a similar meeting, at the courthouse in Hart county, at which Ed. H. Smith presided and Thomas Crutcher acted as Secretary. These resolutions adopted are patriotic, affirming devotion to the Constitution and the Union, protesting in strong language against abolitionism in every shape, and condemning the pettiness of the seceded States. The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention:

Mark E. Huston, John Davis, Dr. James J. Keady, James M. Lichener, Robert Cochran, Gilbert Glass, Edward D. Massie, A. C. Kinnebo, M. N. Murray, D. R. Polk, Edward B. Cox, Capt. John Cochran, Thomas J. Birker, J. J. Wood, Samuel Rable and Major Holloway.

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